

LONDON- WEST MIDLANDS ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Volume 5 | Technical Appendices

CFA7 | Colne Valley

Landscape report (LV-001-007)

Landscape and visual assessment

November 2013

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Department
for Transport

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1 Introduction

- 1.1.1
- The landscape and visual appendices for the Colne Valley community forum area (CFA7) comprise of:
 - a summary of engagement with technical stakeholders (Part 1);
 - an environmental baseline report (Part 2);
 - assessment matrices (Part 3); and
 - a schedule of not significant effects (Part 4).
- 1.1.2
- Maps referred to throughout the landscape and visual appendix are contained in the Volume 5, Landscape and Visual Assessment Map Book.

Part 1 Engagement with technical stakeholders

1 Introduction

1.1.1 This Section describes engagement that has been undertaken with technical stakeholders in relation to the landscape and visual assessment for CFA7.

Table 1: Stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder	Comment	Response
Three Rivers District Council (TRDC) August 2012	<p>Viewpoint consultation letter issued 7 August 2012. Response received suggesting a number of additional viewpoints.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Old Uxbridge Road and the residential receptors;• Chalfont Lane right up to and beyond M25 on the county boundary including the impact on all residential receptors;• Tilehouse Lane;• the public right of way (PRoW) across the fields near Tilehouse Lane;• the edge of Maple Cross at Hornhill Road and the backs of the properties in The Hawthorns;• the Maple Cross Junior Mixed Infant and Nursery school site and the PRoW behind the school;• West Hyde House and any other properties at the southernmost end of the district on A412; and• Coppermill Lane and any residential receptors.	<p>Proceed with viewpoints as sent out for consultation with minor modifications resulting from feedback and from site survey.</p>
Buckinghamshire County Council (BuCC) August 2012	<p>Stakeholder letter issued 15 August 2012.</p> <p>Meeting held to discuss the draft environmental statement (ES) 19 June 2013.</p> <p>BuCC responded 24 October 2012 on behalf of Three Rivers, South Buckinghamshire and Chiltern District Councils with comments/areas of interest and additional viewpoints.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Savay Farm, Savay Lane, Denham (photomontage requested);• Denham Viaduct- Chiltern Line crossing the Colne Valley;• Colne Valley towpath along the Grand Union Canal near South Harefield (photomontage requested);• Harvill Road, Ickenham, Uxbridge;• Northmoor Hill, North Moor Hill Nature Reserve, North Denham; and• Colne Valley Park, South Harefield (photomontage requested).	<p>Proceed with viewpoints as sent out for consultation with modifications resulting from feedback and from site survey.</p>
Natural England (NE) September 2012	<p>NE responded to initial consultation 25 September 2012. NE encouraged the local authorities to comment on viewpoints in their local communities and landscapes that are important to them.</p> <p>Meeting held to discuss the draft ES 19 June 2013.</p>	<p>The London borough affected by the Proposed Scheme and Greater London Authorities have been contacted.</p>
South Buckinghamshire District Council (SBDC) October 2012	<p>Viewpoint consultation letter issued 9 October 2012. Response received via BuCC requesting additional viewpoints.</p>	<p>Proceed with viewpoints as sent out to consultation with modifications resulting from feedback and from site survey.</p>
Chiltern District Council (ChDC) October 2012	<p>Viewpoint consultation letter issued 9 October 2012. Response received via BuCC requesting additional viewpoints.</p> <p>Meeting held to discuss the draft ES 19 June 2013.</p>	<p>Proceed with viewpoints as sent out to consultation with minor modifications resulting from feedback and from site survey.</p>

London Borough of Hillingdon (LBHi)	Viewpoint consultation letter issued October 2012.	N/A
October 2012	No response at this point.	

Part 2 Environmental baseline report

1 Introduction

- 1.1.1
- This Section describes the baseline for landscape character areas (LCA) and visual assessment viewpoints located within the Colne Valley study area. A summary of the landscape and visual baseline is provided in Volume 2, CFA Report 7, Colne Valley, Section 9. The LCA Maps LV-02-24b to LV-02-27a (Volume 5, Landscape and Visual Assessment Map Book), which are based on an aerial photograph, also help to provide an overview of the character of the area, illustrating the pattern of development, distribution of open spaces and spread of vegetation.
- 1.1.2
- This Section is organised as follows:
 - information on each LCA identified within the study area including a description of the area and an analysis of the condition, tranquillity, value and sensitivity of each LCA. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme;
 - information on the nature of the existing views towards the Proposed Scheme from identified representative visual assessment viewpoints, during both winter and summer, and daytime and night-time where relevant. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme; and
 - future baseline conditions are also described.

2 Landscape character assessment

- 2.1.1
- The LCA have been determined with reference to a number of published studies at the national, county and local level. Those of relevance to the study area are described below:
 - the Natural England National Character Area 115: Thames Valley¹, which summarises the area as a floodplain of the River Thames with arable farmland amongst woodland pockets and lakes are the dominant features around the Colne Valley;
 - the Natural England London’s Natural Signature². The London Landscape Framework is divided into distinct character area, one of which is included in the assessment (the Colne River Valley);
 - South Buckinghamshire District Council Landscape Character Assessment³ which divides the district into 15 character areas, three of which are included in the assessment; Colne Valley LCA, Lower Misbourne LCA and Chalfont St Peter LCA; and
 - the Hertfordshire Landscape Character Assessment⁴, the study area lies within the Colne Valley Gravel Pits LCA and Maple Cross Slopes LCA.
- 2.1.2
- Descriptions of all the LCA identified within the study area are provided below. The LCA are shown on Maps LV-02-24b to LV-02-27a (Volume 5, Landscape and Visual Assessment Map Book). A summary description of the LCA most likely to be affected is included in Volume 2, CFA Report 7, Section 9.
- 2.1.3
- Where LCA are located across boundaries between other CFA (i.e. CFA7 Colne Valley and CFA8 The Chalfonts and Amersham) the baseline descriptions for these LCA are reported in each CFA section in their entirety.

¹ Natural England (2012), *National Character Area 115: Thames Valley*

² Natural England (2011), *London’s Natural Signature, The London Landscape Framework*

³ Land Use Consultants (2011), *South Buckinghamshire District Council Landscape Character Assessment*

⁴ Hertfordshire County Council (2001), *Hertfordshire Landscape Character Assessment*

Harefield Farmland Valley Slopes LCA

The land use is predominantly farm land largely pasture with some pockets of arable cultivation. Fields are generally small to medium in size and are regular in shape. There are some areas of woodland including Newyears Green Covert and Copthall Covert and many of the fields are bordered by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Buildings within the area are predominantly farms such as St Leonard’s Farm, Elm Tree Farm and Crow’s Nest Farm consisting of a mixture of two storey detached farmhouses and associated working buildings such as barns and sheds. The existing Chiltern Main Line (CML), pylons and other infrastructure detract from the overall quality of the area. The presence of hedgerows and woodland blocks however, help to integrate some of these elements. The main elements that fall within this LCA include the River Pinn, The Hillingdon Trail PRoW, Tile Kiln Lane and other isolated properties.

The existing CML in this LCA is elevated but is well screened by the mature vegetation on the railway embankments.

Landscape condition

Managed and maintained elements within the wider agricultural landscape include golf courses, Bayhurst and Ruislip Woods National Nature Reserves (NNR) and Harefield Place Registered Park and Garden (RPG). Within the wider context of the agricultural landscape the overall landscape condition is fair.

Tranquillity

The Ruislip Plateau is in the north-west corner of London. The land use is predominantly agriculture with woodland and several golf courses. The hedge lines with intermittent trees form an interconnected patchwork of enclosed fields. The CML embankment passes through the east of the LCA. The area has a medium level of tranquillity due to the current land use and presence of extensive open spaces and widespread tree cover providing a degree of seclusion and enclosure.

Landscape value

This LCA is located within the green belt and has another key designation of Ruislip Woods NNR. It is a regionally valued character area.

Sensitivity

Due to the fair condition, medium tranquillity and regional value of the landscape, this character area is considered to have a high sensitivity to change.

Figure 1: Harefield Farmland Valley Slopes LCA Date taken: 24 July 2012. Nikon D3200 50mm lens



Colne River Valley LCA

The Colne River Valley LCA follows the River Colne north to south on the western fringe of Greater London. The valley floor consists of a series of lakes and reservoirs edged by ridges and plateaux within the neighbouring Ruislip Plateau. The topography gradually levels as the River Colne meanders south and the Grand Union Canal heads east. The Colne River Valley has been and continues to be important both as a source of water and for navigation. The settlement pattern within the northern Colne Valley is relatively sparse although there is a corridor of villages along the Grand Union Canal. To the south the valley is more densely populated with towns such as Uxbridge. The corridors of open space that follow the River Colne, Grand Union Canal and the lakes that these waterways support are dominant landscape features. The extraction of sand and gravel has had a profound effect on this landscape with many pits flooded creating reservoirs. The unimproved wet pastures of Frays Farm meadows, a site of special scientific interest (SSSI) and local nature reserve (LNR), support rich flora. The CML runs through the valley on embankment to the south.

Landscape condition

Managed and maintained elements within the wider landscape include several SSSI such as Harefield Pit, Mid Colne Valley and Old Park Wood. The Grand Union Canal runs along the Colne Valley and is used for leisure activities along its length. This LCA mainly follows the various water bodies which are also used for water sports. There are several mineral processing sites within the Colne Valley. The overall landscape condition is assessed as being fair.

Tranquillity

The LCA is made up of a series of water bodies which are now used for leisure. The River Colne and Grand Union Canal pass through the valley and are bordered by dense vegetation. The waterways and lakes are typically enclosed by vegetation and woodland areas creating a sense of isolation. The CML runs from east to west through a vegetated corridor across the valley basin to the south. Due to the enclosed nature, low level of vehicular access and sense of isolation the landscape tranquillity has been assessed as medium.

Landscape value

This LCA is located within green belt it is made up of several water bodies and the River Colne and Grand Union Canal which are used by the public for numerous leisure activities. A conservation area lies within South Harefield and Denham Country Park which is a LNR. These factors contribute to make this a regionally valued LCA.

Sensitivity

Due to the fair condition, medium tranquillity and regional value of the landscape, this character area is considered to have a high sensitivity to change.

Figure 2: Colne River Valley LCA Date taken: 24 July 2012. Nikon D3200 350D 50mm lens



Colne Valley LCA

The shallow Colne Valley LCA forms Buckinghamshire’s south-eastern boundary and London’s western edge. The landform is defined by small arable fields, woodlands and leisure pursuits including Buckinghamshire Golf Course. The rivers, the Grand Union Canal and several lakes make water an important component of local landscape character forming the eastern edge of the LCA bordering the River Colne Valley LCA. Woodland cover is found between the urban fringe of Denham Green and the Colne Valley water bodies.

Landscape condition

Relatively well managed and maintained elements within the wider agricultural landscape include Denham Place RPG, ancient woodland and Buckinghamshire Golf Course. There are also remnants of mineral extraction sites. The Colne Valley LCA is assessed as being in fair condition.

Tranquillity

This landscape comprises urban fringe with areas of pastureland and small blocks of woodland. Transport networks fragment the landscape in places reducing levels of isolation and tranquillity. The CML passes through the centre of the Colne Valley LCA within the context of the CFA7 study area. Due to these factors tranquillity is considered to be medium.

Landscape value

This LCA is located within the green belt and includes part of Denham Country Park which is a LNR. These factors contribute to make this a regionally valued landscape character.

Sensitivity

Due to the fair condition, medium tranquillity and regional value of the landscape, this character area is considered to have a high sensitivity to change.

Figure 3: Colne Valley LCA Date taken: 24 July 2012. Nikon D3200 350D 50mm lens



Colne Valley Gravel Pits LCA

The LCA follows the floodplain of the River Colne from West Hyde and Harefield in the south to Rickmansworth in the north-east. It is essentially a young landscape created through extensive mineral extraction in the early 20th century. It is a relatively peaceful area valued for its range of recreational opportunities on the edge of extensive urbanisation. Scattered pasture provides an indication of the former character. The area is dominated by water bodies created from restored mineral workings with recreational land uses for a wide range of both active and passive activities. The sewerage works just north of West Hyde is also a prominent element within the landscape.

There are areas of pasture with grazing mainly by sheep and cattle. There are also several important habitats including semi-natural floodplain meadows and remnant semi-natural stands of crack willow and alder which is the natural woodland type for the area.

There is also extensive secondary tree cover in the form of linear belts that follow lakesides, canals and local roads and combine to create an enclosed character. Hedges are generally confined to the local roads and comprise native hedgerows and trees.

Several tracks and PRow span the floodplain along the edges of the excavated lakes. The valley sides rise up to the settlements of Chalfont in the west and Harefield in the east.

Landscape condition

Within the landscape there are recreational land uses for a wide range of activities. There are areas of pasture with grazing mainly by sheep and cattle. These overall components of the character area are relatively well maintained and the condition of the LCA is assessed as being fair.

Tranquillity

This area follows the floodplain of the River Colne and is mainly a series of lakes. The LCA is relatively peaceful and secluded, valued for its range of recreational opportunities on the edge of extensive urbanisation. There are isolated industrial buildings such as the sewerage works. Elsewhere isolated traditional brick farmsteads sit on the edge of the floodplain. The tranquillity of the LCA is therefore considered medium.

Landscape value

This LCA is located within green belt and includes key elements such as the Colne Valley Regional Park and numerous water bodies used for leisure pursuits. These factors contribute to make this a regionally valued LCA.

Sensitivity

Due to the fair condition, medium tranquillity and regional value of the landscape, this character area is considered to have a high sensitivity to change.

Figure 4: Colne Valley Gravel Pits LCA Date taken: 23 July 2012. Nikon D3200 350D 50mm lens



Maple Cross Slopes South LCA

The Maple Cross Slopes South LCA is an area of predominantly east-facing slopes that ease down towards the valley bottom of the River Colne. The slopes drop down from the edge of the plateau in the west to the edge of the Colne Valley floodplain. A series of dry tributary valleys extend westwards into the plateau area of the Chiltern dip slope. Large open arable fields characterise the area. The impact of 20th century development at Maple Cross and other adjacent areas is a significant influence on the otherwise open landscape. There are no watercourses on the valley sides due to the well-drained calcareous soils and chalky geology. The pattern of land cover varies from east to west. The east is dominated by large arable fields and a limited amount of grazing. There is a pastoral wooded farmland pattern in the landscape to the west of the M25 interspersed with small areas of arable land. Large blocks of woodland occupy some of the steeper slopes and are present as pronounced features on the horizon.

There are a few relic clipped hedgerows and isolated trees to the east. The most significant tree planting follows the A412 and includes an avenue of young lime trees. Hedges on the slopes and along the narrow lanes include hawthorn, hazel and beech. There are vestiges of rare species in hedgerows and verges and a few unimproved grassland areas.

Landscape condition

The majority of the landscape is mixed farmland with areas of woodland block to the east of Chalfont St Peter. The agricultural farmland is relatively well maintained. The M25 forms the western edge of CFA7 defined in places by extensive on and off site planting along its length. The condition of the landscape is fair.

Tranquillity

The area is located to the west of the Colne Valley floodplain. It comprises predominantly large open arable fields with minimal hedgerows. There are woodland areas concentrated on slopes of the narrow dry valleys to the west whilst prominent urban development is found on the lower slopes and along the A412. The M25 is a major feature on the horizon to the west and is audible to differing degrees throughout the landscape. Given the strong urban influences of transport infrastructure and built form the tranquillity is considered low.

Landscape value

This LCA is made up of large arable fields. The M25 presents a dominant feature as it runs through the area. The LCA is within green belt and as a result is considered to be of regional value.

Sensitivity

Due to the fair condition, low tranquillity and regional value of the landscape, this character area is considered to have a medium sensitivity to change.

Figure 5: Maple Cross Slopes South LCA Date taken: 21 August 2012. Nikon D3200 350D 50mm lens



Chalfont St Peter South LCA

The Chalfont St Peter South LCA predominant land use to the south comprises arable and pasture land with distinct woodland groups parts of which are designated as ancient, a golf course and Denham Aerodrome. These are all situated on a plateau at the edge of the Colne Valley. The LCA is bordered to the south by the CML embankment. In the north the M25 traverses the landscape intersecting a series of dry tributary valleys undulating and extending across from the Colne Valley.

Landscape condition

Prominent features within the arable and pasture landscape include areas of woodland and the extensive on and off site planting associated with the M25. The urban edge of Chalfont St Peter lies to the west of the LCA. The varying types and sizes of agricultural fields are relatively well maintained. The condition of the LCA is considered to be fair.

Tranquillity

The M25 forms the western boundary and the CML the southern edge of the Chalfont St Peter LCA within CFA7. Although the landscape is predominantly agricultural with large areas of woodland creating levels of seclusion, the influence of these major transport routes and the prominence of Denham Aerodrome result in the level of tranquillity considered to be medium.

Landscape value

There are a range of leisure facilities used by people within the region which include Denham Golf Course, Denham Aerodrome and Denham Country Park. There is also a good network of PRoW across the CFA. Chalfont St Peter South LCA is within the green belt and the LCA is therefore of regional value.

Sensitivity

Due to the fair condition, medium tranquillity and regional value of the landscape, this character area is considered to have a medium sensitivity to change.

Figure 6: Chalfont St Peter South LCA Date taken: 21 August 2012. Nikon D3200 350D 50mm lens



Lower Misbourne South LCA

The Lower Misbourne valley is located to the west of the numerous dry valleys of the Chalfont St Peter South LCA. The River Misbourne is more visible when passing through CFA7 and runs west to east with valley sides rising to the north and south. Woodland blocks include Caps Wood in the south-west, Bake Wood, woodland plots adjacent to the River Misbourne and a plot abounding Higher Denham.

The settlements of Higher Denham and properties surrounding Bakers Wood form the built part of the area with other areas set to agriculture and woodland plots. Electricity pylons traverse the area presenting a vertical element within the landscape. The A40 and A413 form the southern boundary of the LCA whilst the CML defines the northern extent.

Landscape condition

The mixed agricultural fields and areas of woodlands use has been influenced by the course of the River Misbourne. The agricultural fields and associated hedgerows are relatively well maintained. The condition of LCA is considered to be fair.

Tranquillity

The A40 and A413 form the southern boundary of the LCA whilst the CML defines the northern extent. Due to these urban influences the level of tranquillity is low.

Landscape value

PRoW weave through the area linking Old Rectory Lane with the A40 and appear to be relatively well used. The area is also within the green belt and is therefore of regional value.

Sensitivity

Due to the fair condition, low tranquillity and regional value of the landscape, this character area is considered to have a medium sensitivity to change.

Figure 7: Lower Misbourne South LCA Date taken: 21 August 2012. Nikon D3200 350D 50mm lens



3 Visual baseline

- 3.1.1 Descriptions of the identified representative viewpoints are provided below. The viewpoints are shown on Maps LV-07-24b to LV-07-27a and LV-08-24b to LV-08-27a (Volume 5, Landscape and Visual Assessment Map Book). For each viewpoint, the first part of the baseline description relates to the view during winter, the second part relates to the summer view for viewpoints considered in the operational assessment and, where relevant, the third part relates to the view at night-time.
- 3.1.2 Photographs have been included to represent the view from visual receptors during winter and, where relevant, summer. For some visual receptors, no appropriate location from which to capture a representative photograph of the view was available, therefore no photograph has been included and the assessment has been undertaken based on professional judgement.
- 3.1.3 The number identifies the viewpoint locations which are shown on Maps LV-07-24b to LV-07-27a and LV-08-24b to LV-08-27a (Volume 5, Landscape and Visual Assessment Map book). In each case, the middle number (xxx.x.xxx) identifies the type of receptor as follows:
1. protected views - none of these receptor types have been identified within the study area;
 2. residential views - these have a high sensitivity to change as attention is often focused on the landscape surrounding the property, rather than on another focused activity (as would be the case in predominantly employment or industrial areas);
 3. recreational views - these receptors (apart from those engaged in active sports) generally have a high sensitivity to change, as attention is focused on enjoyment of the landscape. Tourists engaged in activities whereby attention is focused on the surrounding landscape or townscape also have a high sensitivity to change;
 4. transport views - travel through an area is often the means by which the greatest numbers of people view the landscape. Because of the glimpsed nature of the view from trains or vehicles people travelling through an area on main roads have a low sensitivity to change, while those on scenic routes have a medium sensitivity. People travelling through urban areas (including pedestrians where the focus is not in recreation) generally have a low sensitivity to change although in residential areas this increases to medium;
 5. hotels and healthcare institutions - people staying in hotels and healthcare institutions have periods of time when their attention may be focused on the landscape, whilst at other times attention is more likely to be focused on other activities. Based on the level of interaction with the surrounding landscape these receptors have a medium sensitivity to change;
 6. employment - people at work and within educational institutions are the least sensitive receptors as their attention is likely to be focused on their work activity. These receptors have a low sensitivity to change; and
 7. active sports - people engaged in active sports have a low sensitivity to change as their attention is likely to be focused on their activity.

Viewpoint 049.4.001: View north from Western Avenue A437, Ickenham.

The viewpoint is representative of views north from the A437 along the Colne Valley floodplain between intervening trees towards the Chiltern Main Line.

Winter

This view is characterised by elevated long distance views along the Colne Valley over tree tops and water bodies (illustrated in Figure 8) towards the CML embankment in the background. Well-established vegetation provides structure within the floodplain and filters aspects of the view.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 9) within the floodplain is dominated by the foliage of mature trees overlapping to form a much more dense visual screen. There are still glimpsed views between the trees towards the CML in the background.

Figure 8: Viewpoint 049.4.001 – winter view Date taken: 5 February 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens



Figure 9: Viewpoint 049.4.001 – summer view Date taken: 21 August 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens



Viewpoint 049.2.002: View north from Harvil Road, Ickenham.

This viewpoint is representative of view north from residences and traffic along Harvil Road across to gently rising and undulating fields towards the existing Chiltern Main Line and adjacent woodlands.

Figure 10: Viewpoint 049.2.002 – winter view Date taken: 4 March 2013. Canon EOS 350D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 11: Viewpoint 049.2.002 – summer view Date taken: 13 June 2013. Canon EOS 350D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter
The view is characterised by the road in the foreground which forms a strong linear feature as it runs into the distance. This is reinforced by managed hedgerows which border the carriageway (illustrated in Figure 10). In the middle and far distance, beyond the field boundary, are views over undulating agricultural pasture and woodland blocks.

Summer
In summer the lower level of the view (illustrated in Figure 11) is further screened by the summer hedgerow growth. The intermittent trees also further screen views across the landscape from various locations helping to create a greater degree of enclosure.

Night-time
The landscape is predominantly dark at night with the exception of Harvil Road itself which is intermittently lit by passing traffic. Distant lights from Breakspear Road are also visible during the winter months.

Viewpoint 049.6.003: View west from railway bridge on Harvil Road, representative of Uxbridge Skip Hire.

The view is representative of views from traffic along Harvil Road and Uxbridge Skip Hire taken from Harvil Road looking east along the existing Chiltern Main Line towards Newyears Green Covert.

Winter

The view is characterised by established vegetation on rising ground along the CML cutting (illustrated in Figure 12). Newyears Green Covert forms the vegetation in the background of the view at the top of the cutting. Despite the lack of canopy cover in winter the existing vegetation still provides a strong feature within the scene throughout the depth of view.

Summer

In summer railway embankment vegetation encloses the view as tree canopies provide a more dominant vegetated element within the view (illustrated in Figure 13). Vegetation along Harvil Road also further filters the view through to the railway cutting.

Figure 12: Viewpoint 049.6.003 – winter view Date taken: 4 March 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 13: Viewpoint 049.6.003 – summer view Date taken: 13 June 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Viewpoint 049.3.005: View north-west from PRoW (Footpath U50).

This viewpoint is representative of views from the PRoW (Footpath U50) looking towards Uxbridge Golf Course.

Figure 14: Viewpoint 049.3.005 – winter view Date taken: 4 March 2013. Canon EOS 350D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 15: Viewpoint 049.3.005 – summer view Date taken: 13 June 2013. Canon EOS 350D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

In the middle ground intervening vegetation and the CML on embankment and associated dense vegetation screens parts of the view across the undulating landscape towards the Colne Valley (illustrated in Figure 14). Although deciduous the dense woodland planting in the background of the view retains its value as an effective screen in the winter months. The middle and foreground view is characterised by open pasture fields, the background of the view towards the Uxbridge Golf Course is partially filtered by Uxbridge Golf Course vegetation.

Summer

In the summer the background views are screened by intervening vegetation along agricultural field boundaries and the Uxbridge Golf Course. Further to the north the woodland blocks either side of the CML will form a dense visual screen to the landscape beyond (illustrated in Figure 15).

Viewpoint 051.3.002: View north along the Grand Union Canal PRow (Footpath U72) and the Colne Valley Trail PRow (Footpath U75)

This viewpoint is representative of views looking north along the Grand Union Canal.

Winter

This view is characterised by the dense tree lined Grand Union Canal. There are also foreground filtered views through adjacent vegetation to the water bodies either side of the canal. The views along the canal are interrupted by overhanging mature trees (illustrated in Figure 16). The canal is more open during winter months and set within a wider corridor as deciduous vegetation appears to retreat from the water's edge. Longer distance views to the bridge in the background are afforded whilst trees are not in leaf.

Summer

During the summer months the adjacent canal vegetation further screens views through to adjacent water bodies. The background views are also filtered by mature trees overhanging the canal corridor (illustrated in Figure 17). The lower level view beneath the tree canopies along the canal remains open.

Figure 16: Viewpoint 051.3.002 – winter view Date taken: 19 February 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens



Figure 17: Viewpoint 051.3.002 – summer view Date taken: 23 August 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens



Viewpoint 051.4.003: View north from the Chiltern Main Line.

This viewpoint is representative of views from the elevated position of the CML which crosses the Colne Valley and the Grand Union Canal. (Photograph taken from the Grand Union Canal tow path).

Figure 18: Viewpoint 051.4.003 – winter view Date taken: 15 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 19: Viewpoint 051.4.003 – summer view Date taken: 13 June 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

There are long distance views available along the Grand Union Canal which are channelled by the adjacent vegetation. There are also filtered middle ground views across the adjacent lake to the valley side of the Colne Valley. During winter the canal appears more open and set within a wider corridor as deciduous vegetation appears to retreat from the water’s edge (illustrated in Figure 18). There are filtered and high level views through to the lakes and pylons crossing the water bodies.

Summer

In summer, mature trees in the foreground of the view (illustrated in Figure 19) provide further screening on either side of the canal and in particular in relation to the adjacent lake to the valley side. The view along the Grand Union Canal remains open although appears more enclosed by vegetation in full leaf.

Viewpoint 052.4.001: View south from Harvil Road

The viewpoint is representative of views from Harvil Road looking south across adjacent rising agricultural fields.

Figure 20: Viewpoint 052.4.001 – winter view Date taken: 15 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 21: Viewpoint 052.4.001 – summer view Date taken: 13 June 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view is characterised by gently sloping agricultural fields in the foreground. Due to the rising ground the hedgerows and intermittent trees on the field boundary form the horizon in the middle ground. Some foreground views, not depicted in this viewpoint, are filtered by roadside vegetation towards the CML in the background beyond the trees on the horizon. Views in winter are slightly more open in nature as the fragmented tree line loses canopy cover (illustrated in Figure 20).

Summer

Foreground views not depicted in this photograph are further filtered by roadside vegetation. The middle ground view remains unchanged during the summer months. In summer, mature trees (illustrated in Figure 21) along the horizon further screen views towards the CML.

Viewpoint 052.3.002: View south from the northern edge of Harefield No.2 Lake from PRow (Footpath U34)

This viewpoint is representative of views from PRow (Footpath U34) and the Hillingdon Outdoor Activities Centre lake.

Winter

There are open and filtered views through lakeside vegetation across the water in the middle ground. There are views to the CML embankment and the Grand Union Canal along the opposite side of the lake in the background. The boat centre is to the east of the lake not depicted in the view, with pylons standing either side of the lake at approximately 35m in height and forming a very dominant vertical element in the view in winter (illustrated in Figure 22).

Summer

Although not depicted in the view, in the summer mature trees in the foreground further screen views across the lake. The vegetation in the background forms a dense visual backdrop (illustrated in Figure 23) screening views of the Grand Union Canal and CML. The pylons remain a dominant element within the view.

Figure 22: Viewpoint 052.3.002 – winter view Date taken: 19 February 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 23: Viewpoint 052.3.002 – summer view Date taken: 23 July 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Viewpoint 052.2.004: View south-west from Harvil Road, Ickenham.

The viewpoint is representative of residential properties and traffic along Harvil Road taken from Harvil Road.

Figure 24: Viewpoint 052.2.004: winter view Date taken: 4 March 2013. Canon EOS 350D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 25: Viewpoint 052.2.004 – summer view Date taken: 13 June 2013. Canon EOS 350D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view is characterised by the gently falling landform in the foreground and middle ground, with areas of woodland block and dominant pylons in the back ground (illustrated in Figure 24). In winter the well-established vegetation still provides structure within the view despite the absence of leaf cover.

Summer

In summer the foreground view (illustrated in Figure 25) remains unchanged although the foliage of mature trees in the middle and background form a heavily wooded landscape screen.

Viewpoint 053.2.001: Views north from residences on Savay Lane, Denham Green.

The viewpoint is representative of views from residential properties on Savay Lane taken from Savay Lane.

Winter

Views are characterised by an agricultural field set to crops in the foreground bordered in the middle ground by mixed species coniferous woodland which screens more distant views (illustrated in Figure 26). The winter views are open in nature as intervening crops are harvested to ground level leaving an open and bare field. A small proportion of the trees are deciduous slightly reducing the sense of enclosure once they have lost leaf cover.

Summer

In the summer in the foreground of the view not depicted in the photograph the field hedgerow further filters views. Background views are effectively screened in the summer months by dense leaf cover on the established woodland belt (illustrated in Figure 27).

Figure 26: Viewpoint 053.2.001 – winter view Date taken: 15 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 27: Viewpoint 053.2.001 – summer view Date taken: 13 June 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Viewpoint 053.4.002: View north-east from Moorhall Road, Denham Green

The viewpoint is representative of views from traffic along Moorhall Road.

Winter

The view is characterised by mature dense tree cover that frames Moorhall Road (illustrated in Figure 28). There are foreground filtered views either side of the road towards the water bodies within the Colne Valley basin. In winter there are longer distance views along the enclosed linear Moorhall Road.

Summer

In the summer, mature tree canopies either side of the road filter higher level views along the road (illustrated in Figure 29). On either side of the road dense vegetation screens views to the lakes beyond.

Figure 28: Viewpoint 053.4.002 – winter view Date taken: 15 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens



Figure 29: Viewpoint 053.4.002 – summer view Date taken: 13 June 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens



Viewpoint 053.3.003: View north from PRow (Footpath DEN/52) adjacent to Buckinghamshire Golf Course

This viewpoint is representative of views from within Buckinghamshire Golf Course, taken from adjacent PRow (Footpath DEN/52).

Winter

The view is characterised by open views across the fore and middle ground of the golf course. In the background intervening vegetation screens aspects of the view across the undulating landscape of Buckinghamshire Golf Course. In addition, the CML on embankment and associated dense vegetation screens views towards the Colne Valley and beyond (illustrated in Figure 30).

Summer

In the summer foreground and middle ground views are largely unaltered. Elements of the middle ground view are screened by intervening vegetation on the golf course. The woodland blocks either side of the CML form a dense visual screen to the landscape beyond (illustrated in Figure 31).

Figure 30: Viewpoint 053.3.003 – winter view Date taken: 19 February 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 31: Viewpoint 053.3.003 – summer view Date taken: 13 June 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Viewpoint 054.4.001: View south-west from Moorhall Road

This viewpoint is representative of views along Moorhall Road taken from the footpath adjacent to Moorhall Road.

Winter

The enclosed linear views along Moorhall Road are narrowed by mature tree cover either side of the road (illustrated in Figure 32). There are foreground filtered views through adjacent roadside vegetation towards the water bodies within the Colne Valley basin. During winter the view becomes more open as roadside vegetation forms less of an enclosed corridor.

Summer

In the summer, mature tree canopies either side of the road further filter views along the road. Views to the lakes either side of the road are screened by more dense vegetation (illustrated in Figure 33). During the summer more dense tree canopies further enclose the middle ground and background of view along Moorhall Road.

Figure 32: Viewpoint 054.4.001 – winter view Date taken: 15 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens



Figure 33: Viewpoint 054.4.001 – summer view Date taken: 23 August 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens



Viewpoint 054.4.002: View south-west from Moorhall Road along the Grand Union Canal

This viewpoint is representative of views from Moorhall Road along the Grand Union Canal taken from Moorhall Road.

Winter

The view is characterised by the Grand Union Canal which is bordered by dense vegetation (illustrated in Figure 34). Also within middle ground of the view is Harefield Marina containing numerous moored boats. In the background of the view a pylon crossing the canal protrudes over the horizon. During winter the view becomes more open as the Grand Union Canal and lakeside vegetation is less dense.

Summer

In the summer, mature tree canopies either side of the Grand Union Canal further filter views either side of the canal. During the summer views along the canal become further narrowed by larger overhanging tree canopies (illustrated in Figure 35).

Figure 34: Viewpoint 054.4.002 – winter view Date taken: 15 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 35: Viewpoint 054.4.002 – summer view Date taken: 23 August 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Viewpoint 054.3.003: View south from Colne Valley Trail PRow (Footpath U75) along the Grand Union Canal

This viewpoint is indicative of views from the Colne Valley Trail looking south.

Winter

The foreground of the view is characterised by the Grand Union Canal with open and filtered views through intermittent vegetation to adjacent lakes and Harefield Marina. There is a distant linear view along the Grand Union Canal towards the CML bridge in the background (illustrated in Figure 36). Larger trees overhanging the canal filter upper sections of pylons in the background of the view

The winter view is more open in nature as trees appear to recede from the water's edge in the absence of leaf and canopy cover. The existing CML bridge is visible in the distance.

Summer

In the summer, vegetation between the Grand Union Canal and Harefield Marina further screen and filter views of the moored boats. The trees which over hang the canal further narrow the view and screen the CML bridge (illustrated in Figure 37). The lower level view along the Grand Union Canal tow path remains open.

Figure 36: Viewpoint 054.3.003 – winter view Date taken: 15 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens



Figure 37: Viewpoint 054.3.003 – summer view Date taken: 13 June 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens



Viewpoint 054.2.004: View south from Hillside Road, South Harefield, PRow (Footpath U34).

This viewpoint is representative of views from residential properties on Hillside Road, South Harefield taken from PRow (Footpath U34).

Figure 38: Viewpoint 054.2.004 – winter view Date taken: 4 March 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 39: Viewpoint 054.2.004 – summer view Date taken: 13 June 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view is characterised by open views across grassland on rising land in the foreground. Some views are partially filtered by garden and field boundary vegetation (not depicted in this view). The gently rising landform is intersected by woodland vegetation from Harefield Moor in the middle ground and pylons in the background, which are just visible above the rising landform (illustrated in Figure 38).

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 39) is dominated by the foliage of mature trees overlapping to form a heavily wooded landscape screen to the south.

Viewpoint 054.2.005: View east from Harvil Road, South Harefield.

This viewpoint is representative of views from residential properties on Harvil Road, South Harefield taken from Harvil Road footpath.

Due to lack of site access/changes to the Proposed Scheme/the project programme, it has not been possible to capture a winter photograph.

Figure 40: Viewpoint 054.2.005 – summer view Date taken: 13 June 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

Not depicted here there are foreground filtered views through garden vegetation. In the middle ground is Harvil Road and associated field hedgerows which filter views to the agricultural fields beyond. In the background of the view on the horizon are mature field boundary trees.

Summer

In the summer there are views of Harvil Road in the foreground. Not depicted in this view garden vegetation further filters the view. The middle ground roadside vegetation becomes more dense screening lower level views across agricultural fields (illustrated in Figure 40). The mature trees in the background of the view on the horizon become a more dominant element.

Viewpoint 054.3.006: View north-east from PRow (Footpath U35).

This viewpoint is representative of views from PRow (Footpath U35), representative of views from Park Lodge Farm Centre across open pasture.

Due to lack of site access/changes to the Proposed Scheme/the project programme, it has not been possible to capture a winter photograph.

Figure 41: Viewpoint 054.3.006 – summer view Date taken: 13 June 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view is characterised by open views across grassland over rising land to the east. There are filtered views through field hedgerows to the fields beyond. In the background of the view the horizon is formed by Bayhurst Wood. There are also pylons in the background of the view crossing the landscape.

Summer

In summer the foreground middle ground will remain largely unchanged with open views across agricultural fields (illustrated in Figure 41). Field hedgerows will further filter views to the adjacent fields. The background Bayhurst Wood will form a more defined horizon.

Viewpoint 054.3.007: View north-west from PRow (Footpath U35) near South Harefield.

This viewpoint is representative of views from PRow (Footpath U35) across pasture.

Due to lack of site access/changes to the Proposed Scheme/the project programme, it has not been possible to capture a winter photograph.

Figure 42: Viewpoint 054.3.007 – summer view Date taken: 13 June 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view is characterised by open views across grassland over gently rising land to the west. In the background mature hedgerows and trees form the horizon. In the background of the view pylons protrude above the trees.

Summer

In the summer the middle ground scrub vegetation partially filters and screens elements of the view (illustrated in Figure 42). The mature field boundary hedgerows and trees form a more defined horizon.

Viewpoint 055.6.003: View east from Denham Media Park.

The viewpoint is representative of views from Denham Media Park, taken from the A412 North Orbital Road.

Winter

This view is characterised by street furniture and car parking in the foreground and middle ground. Buildings and infrastructure in the middle ground also block aspects of the view (illustrated in Figure 43). Despite the lack of canopy cover, individual tree planting and intervening woodland vegetation still provide a strong feature within the scene during winter months in both the middle and background views.

Summer

In the summer, middle ground and background trees appear more dominant whilst in leaf enhancing the screening value to the landscape beyond (illustrated in Figure 44).

Figure 43: Viewpoint 055.6.003 – winter view Date taken: 19 February 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens



Figure 44: Viewpoint 055.6.003 – summer view Date taken: 14 June 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens



Viewpoint 056.3.001: View south-west from Grand Union Canal, PRoW (Footpath U72)

This viewpoint is representative of views from Grand Union Canal, London Loop and PRoW (Footpath U72)

Winter

The view is characterised by the Grand Union Canal in the foreground. The foreground lakeside vegetation filters views through to open water and associated water sports beyond (illustrated in Figure 45). There are small vegetated islands within the lake which partially screen views across the water. In the background of the view there is dense vegetation located on the far side of the lake.

Summer

In summer, the foreground vegetation along the water’s edge and PRoW (Footpath U72) (illustrated in Figure 46) provides a dense visual screen effectively enclosing the canal corridor.

Figure 45: Viewpoint 056.3.001 – winter view Date taken: 15 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens



Figure 46: Viewpoint 056.3.001 – summer view Date taken: 14 June 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens



Viewpoint 056.2.002: View south from St Mary’s Road, South Harefield

This viewpoint is representative of views from residential properties on St Mary’s Road.

Winter

The view is characterised by fencing, hedging and outbuildings which screens aspects of the middle ground. Elevated middle ground views from upper storeys are available across the valley and include the water bodies and associated dense perimeter vegetation (illustrated in Figure 47).

Summer

In the summer, mature trees in the foreground (illustrated in Figure 48) further filter the view. Upper storey windows will have a more open view across the Colne Valley. The lakeside boundary vegetation forms a denser screen within the valley during the summer months.

Figure 47: Viewpoint 056.2.002 – winter view Date taken: 19 February 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 48: Viewpoint 056.2.002 – summer view Date taken: 13 June 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Viewpoint 056.2.003: View south-west from Merle Avenue, South Harefield

This viewpoint is representative of views from residential properties on Merle Avenue.

Figure 49: Viewpoint 056.2.003 – winter view Date taken: 19 February 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 50: Viewpoint 056.2.003 – summer view Date taken: 13 June 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

In this location there are filtered foreground views across undulating pasture land (illustrated in Figure 49). From upper storey windows of residential properties on Merle Avenue within Harefield there are views across the Colne Valley water bodies and associated vegetation. From residential properties the foreground views are filtered by existing garden vegetation. Upper storey windows have more open views across the valley.

Summer

The view does not differ greatly in the summer months. From the residential properties in the summer the foreground garden vegetation will further filter and screen views across the Colne Valley (illustrated in Figure 50). The middle ground and background of the view will remain largely unchanged.

Viewpoint 056.7.004: View north-west along the A412 North Orbital Road near Denham Waterski Club

This viewpoint is representative of views from Denham Waterski Club taken from the A412 North Orbital.

Due to lack of site access/changes to the Proposed Scheme/the project programme, it has not been possible to capture a winter photograph.

Figure 51: Viewpoint 056.7.004 – summer view Date taken: 13 June 2013. Canon EOS 350D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view is characterised by a framed foreground view along the A412. There are filtered views to the Denham Waterski Club through the dense vegetation along the A412 Road. Overhanging Vegetation on either side of the road restricts background views along the A412 Road.

Summer

During the summer roadside and lakeside vegetation becomes more dense as the trees are in leaf further filtering and screening views (illustrated in Figure 51).

Viewpoint 057.4.001: View east from Tilehouse Lane

The viewpoint is representative of views from vehicles travelling along Tilehouse Lane.

Winter

The view is characteristic by filtered and open views across gently agricultural fields in the foreground descending to the densely vegetated River Colne Valley and associated water bodies in the middle ground. There are also views of the opposite valley slope in the background.

Summer

In summer, roadside vegetation predominantly grassed banks provide further screening of foreground views (illustrated in Figure 52). During the summer vegetation adjacent to and within the Colne Valley becomes more dense and partially screens lower level views of the opposite valley.

Due to lack of site access/changes to the Proposed Scheme/the project programme, it has not been possible to capture a winter photograph.

Figure 52: Viewpoint 057.4.001 – summer view Date taken: 14 June 2013. Canon EOS 350D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Viewpoint 057.3.002: View east from Old Shire Lane PRow (Bridleway DEN/2/1)

This viewpoint is representative of views from Old Shire Lane, PRow (Bridleway DEN/2).

Due to lack of site access/changes to the Proposed Scheme/the project programme, it has not been possible to capture a winter photograph.

Figure 53: Viewpoint 057.3.002 – summer view Date taken: 14 June 2013. Canon EOS 350D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view is characterised by open foreground views across gently undulating agricultural fields. The Colne Valley water bodies and associated dense woodland vegetation are located within the middle ground of the view. In the background, the settlement of Mount Pleasant and dense woodland vegetation on the opposite hills are visible.

Summer

During the summer months the view remains predominantly unchanged with little intervening vegetation within the view (illustrated in Figure 53).

Viewpoint 057.2.003: View north-east from residential properties and Denham Grove (De Vere Hotel) off Tilehouse Lane.

This viewpoint is representative of views from residential properties and Denham grove De Vere Hotel located along Tilehouse Lane.

Winter

The view is characterised by foreground well managed lawns and formal planting associated with the hotel (illustrated in Figure 54). The middle ground begins to fall away with established trees retaining height across the view. Gaps in the vegetation allow distant views across the valley to the settlement of Harefield beyond.

Summer

During summer months the middle to far distance views becomes largely screened by intervening trees. The background view across to Harefield becomes narrowed between gaps in mature vegetation (illustrated in Figure 55).

Figure 54: Viewpoint 057.2.003 – winter view Date taken: 19 February 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 55: Viewpoint 057.2.003 – summer view Date taken: 13 June 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Viewpoint 058.2.001: View south from Broadwater Sailing Club and residential properties

This viewpoint is representative of views from residential properties, Broadwater Sailing Club and the PRow (Footpath U72), taken from the bridge crossing the Grand Union Canal.

Winter

From this location there are foreground views of the Grand Union Canal and adjacent lakeside vegetation. There are filtered views through adjacent lakeside vegetation to the lakes beyond with a backdrop of lakeside vegetation in the distance. This is also indicative of views from the London Loop walk adjacent to the Grand Union Canal. There are also open views from Broadwater Sailing Club across the lake to the opposite bank and further vegetation. Winter views are not dissimilar to those during summer months given the open nature of the views from Broadwater Sailing Club. During the summer months, however, the view from residential properties, the London Loop walk and the Grand Union Canal is screened by the adjacent dense lakeside vegetation.

Summer

From this location the foreground vegetation screens views across the lake during the summer (illustrated in Figure 56). Views from Broadwater Sailing Club remain largely unchanged. The view is across open water to the vegetation along the opposite bank.

Due to lack of site access/changes to the Proposed Scheme/the project programme, it has not been possible to capture a winter photograph.

Figure 56: Viewpoint 058.2.001 – summer view Date taken: 14 June 2013. Canon EOS 350D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Viewpoint 058.2.003: View south from residential properties of Park Lane

This viewpoint is representative of the view from residential properties along Park Lane.

Figure 57: Viewpoint 058.2.003 – winter view Date taken: 15 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 58: Viewpoint 058.2.003 – summer view Date taken: 13 June 2013. Canon EOS 350D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view is characterised by filtered foreground views through garden and Park Lane roadside vegetation. The middle ground views are of the Colne Valley lakes and associated dense lakeside vegetation (illustrated in Figure 57). Denham Green and Chalfont St Peter are in the background of the view situated on the opposite side of the valley. The view will be less interrupted by garden and roadside vegetation from the upper storey windows. During winter households are afforded considerably more open views than during the summer, through bare trees and intervening belts of vegetation towards the water bodies of the Colne Valley beyond.

Summer

In the summer, foreground mature garden and roadside trees (illustrated in Figure 58) provide further screening of views across the valley. The lakeside perimeter vegetation within the valley also forms a more significant visual screen concealing most of the view of the lake.

Night-time

The night-time scene from Park Lane is essentially one of darkness punctuated by lighting in isolated pockets. In the background intermittent lighting from passing traffic on the M25 is visible.

Viewpoint 058.3.004: View south-west from Public Open Space, Mount Pleasant

This viewpoint is representative of views from Mount Pleasant Public Open Space.

Figure 59: Viewpoint 058.3.004 – winter view Date taken: 15 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 60: Viewpoint 058.3.004 – summer view Date taken: 23 July 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter
In this location there are open foreground views across Mount Pleasant Public Open Space grassland (illustrated in Figure 59). There are short lengths of intervening vegetation partially filtering views through to the valley beyond. In the middle ground there are views to the water bodies, lakeside vegetation and elements of built form. In the background there are views across the Colne Valley towards Denham Green and Chalfont St Peter. During winter months, the large expanse of water set within Colne Valley can be seen in the middle ground nestled amongst trees in both the foreground and background.

Summer
In the summer, vegetation within the field partially screens middle ground views across the Colne Valley (illustrated in Figure 60). The lakeside vegetation is more dense in the summer months and further filters views within the Colne Valley.

Viewpoint 058.2.005: View south-west from the Old Orchard Pub, Harefield

This viewpoint represents views from residential properties and the Old Orchard Pub.

Figure 61: Viewpoint 058.2.005 – winter view Date taken: 15 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 62: Viewpoint 058.2.005 – summer view Date taken: 13 June 2013. Canon EOS 350D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view in this location is from an elevated position looking across the Colne Valley. In the foreground, large agricultural fields descend towards the Grand Union Canal (illustrated in Figure 61). The middle ground consists of large bodies of water surrounded by dense lakeside vegetation. The Grand Union Canal boats and other water pursuits are visible. There are isolated pockets of built form set within the densely wooded landscape. The background view beyond is a large panorama across to the opposite side of the Colne Valley. This includes views of Denham Green and Chalfont St Peter set within the heavily wooded valley slopes. The winter scene affords open views to the sailing club and associated Colne Valley water bodies. The foreground view is of open grassland through deciduous mature trees that form lakeside vegetation separating the enclosed canal from the open expanse of water beyond.

Summer

The view changes quite noticeably in the summer as the middle ground and background vegetation becomes more dense. The vegetation screens views of the built form and reduces the area of open lakes visible from this location (illustrated in Figure 62).

Night-time

The foreground and background of the view is not lit at night. The middle ground is dimly lit by the lights of the marina. Occasional lighting from boats on the canal will be also visible from this viewpoint. Traffic associated with the M25 will be intermittently visible in the background of the view.

Viewpoint 058.2.006: View west from residential properties along Denham Way/North orbital Road

This viewpoint represents views from residential properties located adjacent to Denham Way and is taken from Denham Way.

Winter

The view is characterised by filtered views of rolling agricultural fields in the middle and background of the view. There are also foreground views in this location which look west across Denham Way and the associated road traffic (illustrated in Figure 63). There are filtered background views of agricultural fields through Denham Way roadside vegetation.

Summer

In the summer months the foreground vegetation bounding the road and field becomes more substantial largely screening the landscape beyond. Occasional views are afforded through the foreground vegetation to the field and prominent ridgeline (illustrated in Figure 64).

Figure 63: Viewpoint 058.2.006 – winter view Date taken: 19 February 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 64: Viewpoint 058.2.006 – summer view Date taken: 13 June 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Viewpoint 059.3.002: View east and north from Old Shire Lane, Circular Walk and PRow (Bridleway DEN/2/1)

This viewpoint is representative of views from the Old Shire Lane PRow (Bridleway DEN/2/1)

Due to lack of site access/changes to the Proposed Scheme/the project programme, it has not been possible to capture a winter photograph.

Figure 65: Viewpoint 059.3.002 – summer view Date taken: 14 June 2013. Canon EOS 350D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

There are open foreground views across the large undulating agricultural fields. In the background of the view the dense vegetation of the Colne Valley can be seen. Mount Pleasant and Harefield can be seen in the distance.

During winter, the view remains similar in nature to that in the summer months with open foreground and middle ground views available over rolling agricultural fields.

Summer

During the summer, middle and background views become further screened as intervening vegetation becomes more dense in the summer months. The view across the agricultural land in the foreground remains open as there is little intervening vegetation within this part of the view (illustrated in Figure 65).

Viewpoint 059.3.003: View north from Old Shire Lane, Circular Walk and PRow (Bridleway DEN/2/1)

The viewpoint in this location is representative of views from PRow (Bridleway DEN/2)

Due to lack of site access/changes to the Proposed Scheme/the project programme, it has not been possible to capture a winter photograph.

Figure 66: Viewpoint 059.3.003 – summer view Date taken: 14 June 2013. Canon EOS 350D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

The viewpoint is characterised by views across undulating pasture and arable fields. Along the PRow (Bridleway DEN/2/1) there is intermittent field boundary vegetation which filters views westwards towards the M25. In the middle ground of the view there is an existing balancing pond. Not depicted in this view to the north-east within the middle ground, there are open views across gently undulating agricultural fields. During winter, the view remains similar in nature with open and partially filtered views through the adjacent PRow (Bridleway DEN/2/1) vegetation. To the west the M25 is a dominant element within the background of the view.

Summer

In the summer, the adjacent PRow (Bridleway DEN/2) hedgerows and intermittent mature trees partially filter views northwards towards the M25 in the background (illustrated in Figure 66).

Viewpoint o6o.2.001: View south from residential properties on Chalfont Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views from residential properties along Chalfont Lane.

Winter

The view is characterised by gently undulating agricultural fields in the middle ground. Large areas of woodland block sit in the background of the view, located on the tops of the surrounding hills. The views from upper storey windows will be filtered by adjacent garden vegetation.

Summer

In the summer, foreground views are further filtered by garden and roadside vegetation. The garden vegetation is not depicted in the view. Within the adjacent agricultural fields there is no intervening vegetation to screen views across the open landscape (illustrated in Figure 67). The large areas of woodland during the summer form a more defined horizon in the background of the view.

Night-time

At night the view across the adjacent agricultural land is predominantly dark. To the east of the view, intermittent lighting can be seen from traffic on Denham Way. Foreground views are affected by light spill from adjacent residential properties and intermittent traffic along Chalfont Lane.

Due to lack of site access/changes to the Proposed Scheme/the project programme, it has not been possible to capture a winter photograph.

Figure 67: Viewpoint o6o.2.001 – summer view Date taken: 14 June 2013. Canon EOS 35oD 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Viewpoint o6o.3.002: View west from PRow (Bridleway BRoo4) near the A412 Denham Way/North Orbital

The viewpoint is representative of views west from PRow (Bridleway BRoo4) along Tilehouse Lane and Denham Way.

Figure 68: Viewpoint o6o.3.002 – winter view Date taken: 19 February 2013. Canon EOS 35oD 5omm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 69: Viewpoint o6o.3.002 – summer view Date taken: 13 June 2013. Canon EOS 35oD 5omm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

There are foreground filtered views through roadside vegetation to middle ground views of agricultural fields. In the background of the view Tilehouse Lane field embankment and associated vegetation is visible forming the horizon of the view (illustrated in Figure 68).

Summer

In summer, vegetation along Denham Way and Tilehouse Lane further filters views to the middle ground (illustrated in Figure 69). The middle ground of the view remains largely unchanged with views across an open agricultural field.

Viewpoint o6o.2.003: View south-west from residential properties on Old Uxbridge Road

The viewpoint is representative of views from residential properties along the Old Uxbridge Road.

Winter

The foreground view through hedgerows and intermittent trees and middle ground views are of open agricultural fields between Old Uxbridge Road and Denham Way. The vegetation along Denham Way allows filtered views through to agricultural fields in the background (illustrated in Figure 70). The upper storey window views over hedgerow vegetation on Old Uxbridge Road are less filtered.

Summer

In the summer, foreground views are further filtered by garden vegetation and more dense hedgerows. The background views to the open agricultural fields beyond are predominantly screened by roadside vegetation along Denham Way (illustrated in Figure 71).

Night-time

At night, the foreground of the view is dimly lit by street lighting and light spill from surrounding buildings. The middle ground of the view is unlit until Denham Way Road which has street lighting. Beyond this point the countryside is unlit and is predominantly dark.

Figure 70: Viewpoint o6o.2.003 – winter view Date taken: 19 February 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens



Figure 71: Viewpoint o6o.2.003 – summer view Date taken: 14 June 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens



Viewpoint o62.2.001: View south-west from properties along Hornhill Road and PRow (Footpath FPo05) at western edge of Maple Cross

The viewpoint is representative of views from residential properties along Hornhill Road.

Figure 72: Viewpoint o62.2.001 – winter view Date taken: 5 February 2013. Canon EOS 350D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 73: Viewpoint o62.2.001 – summer view Date taken: 13 June 2013. Canon EOS 350D 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

The foreground and middle ground views are of open agricultural fields. The vegetation along Hornhill Road allows filtered views through to the agricultural fields in the background (illustrated in Figure 72). The upper storey window views over hedgerow vegetation are less filtered. The M25 is in the background of view, lighting columns and gantries are partially visible. The winter view from properties along Hornhill Lane is of slightly rising agricultural pastoral land peaking at a ridge in the middle ground before falling away. The tops of deciduous trees can be seen on the falling side of the ridge. The view is not significantly different from the summer scene.

Summer

In the summer, foreground views are further filtered by garden and roadside vegetation. The background views to the open agricultural fields beyond are partially filtered (illustrated in Figure 73). The agricultural fields remain largely unchanged during the summer and afford open uninterrupted views across the agricultural landscape.

Night-time

At night, the foreground and middle ground of the view is predominantly dark. There is an element of light spill from the adjacent Hornhill Road, M25 traffic and lighting columns.

Part 3 Assessment matrices

1 Landscape assessment matrix

1.1.1 Table 2 summarises the assessment of significance for all the LCA identified within the study area. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2, CFA Report 7, Section 9. Not significant effects (minor or negligible) are summarised in Part 4 of this volume. For some LCA it has been identified that no further assessment is required in one of the assessment years. This is on the basis that, through application of professional judgement, it has been determined that no significant effects would occur and therefore no further assessment has been undertaken.

Table 2: Landscape assessment matrix

Landscape character area	Construction	Operation year 1 (2026)	Operation year 15 (2041)	Operation year 60 (2086)
Harefield Farmland Valley Slopes LCA	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Negligible
Colne River Valley LCA	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
Colne Valley LCA	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible
Colne Valley Gravel Pits LCA	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible
Maple Cross Slopes South LCA	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible
Chalfont St Peter South LCA	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible
Lower Misbourne South LCA	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

2 Visual assessment matrix

2.1.1 Table 3 summarises the assessment of significance for all the representative viewpoints identified within the study area. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2, CFA Report 7, Section 9. Not significant effects (minor or negligible) are summarised in Part 4 of this volume. For some viewpoints it has been identified that no further assessment is required in one of the assessment years/seasons. This is on the basis that, through application of professional judgement, it has been determined that no significant effects would occur and therefore no further assessment has been undertaken. The night-time assessment has only been undertaken for residential, hotel and healthcare receptors with a view of proposed continuous lighting during either construction or operation.

Table 3: Visual assessment matrix

Viewpoints		Construction		Operation year 1 (2026)			Operation year 15 (2041)	Operation year 60 (2086)
		Winter	Night-time	Winter	Summer	Night-time	summer	summer
049.4.001	View north from Western Avenue A437, Ickenham	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	Negligible	No further assessment required	Negligible	Negligible
049.2.002	View north from Harvil Road, Ickenham	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	Negligible
049.6.003	View west from railway bridge on Harvil Road, representative of Uxbridge Skip Hire.	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	Negligible
049.3.005	View north-west from PRoW (Footpath U50)	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
051.3.002	View north along the Grand Union Canal PRoW (Footpath U72) and the Colne Valley Trail PRoW (Footpath U75)	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
051.4.003	View north from Chiltern Main Line	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
052.4.001	View south from Harvil Road	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
052.3.002	View south from the northern edge of Harefield No.2 Lake from PRoW (Footpath U34)	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Major adverse	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Major adverse	Major adverse
052.2.004	Views south-west from Harvil Road, Ickenham	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Major Adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible
053.2.001	Views north from residences on Savay Lane, Denham Green	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible	No further assessment required	Negligible	Negligible
053.4.002	View north-east from Moorhall Road, Denham Green	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
053.3.003	View north from PRoW (Footpath DEN/52) adjacent to Buckinghamshire Golf Course.	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible	No further assessment required	Negligible	Negligible
054.4.001	View south-west from Moorhall Road	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
054.4.002	View south-west from Moorhall Road along Grand Union Canal	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible	No further assessment required	Negligible	Negligible
054.3.003	View south from Colne Valley Trail PRoW (Footpath U75) along the Grand Union Canal	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
054.2.004	Views south from Hillside Road, South Harefield, PRoW (Footpath U34)	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible

Viewpoints		Construction		Operation year 1 (2026)			Operation year 15 (2041)	Operation year 60 (2086)
		Winter	Night-time	Winter	Summer	Night-time	summer	summer
054.2.005	View east from Harvil Road, South Harefield	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible	No further assessment required	Negligible	Negligible
054.3.006	View north-east from PRoW (Footpath U31)	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	Negligible
054.3.007	View north-west from PRoW (Footpath U31) near South Harefield	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	Negligible
055.3.002	View east from Tilehouse Lane, PRoW (Footpath DEN/14/1)	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible	No further assessment required	Negligible	Negligible
055.6.003	View east from Denham Media Park	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
056.3.001	View south-west from Grand Union Canal, PRoW (Footpath U72)	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
056.2.002	Views south from St Mary's Road, South Harefield	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
056.2.003	Views south-west from Merle Avenue, South Harefield	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	Negligible
056.7.004	Views north-west along the A412 North Orbital near Denham Waterski Club	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible
057.4.001	View east from Tilehouse Lane	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible
057.3.002	View east from Old Shire Lane PRoW (Bridleway DEN/2/1)	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible
057.2.003	Views north-east from residential properties and Denham Grove (De Vere Hotel) off Tilehouse Lane	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible
058.2.001	Views south from Broadwater Sailing Club and residential properties	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible	No further assessment required	Negligible	Negligible
058.2.003	Views south from residential properties on Park Lane	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	Negligible
058.3.004	View south-west from Public Open Space, Mount Pleasant	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	Negligible
058.2.005	Views south-west from the Old Orchard Pub, Harefield	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
058.2.006	View west from residential properties along Denham Way/North Orbital Road	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible	No further assessment required	Negligible	Negligible
059.3.002	Views east and north from Old Shire Lane, Circular Walk and PRoW (Bridleway DEN/2/1)	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible
059.3.003	Views north from Old Shire Lane, Circular walk and PRoW (Bridleway DEN/2/1)	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible
060.2.001	Views south from residential properties on Chalfont Lane	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible
060.3.002	View west from PRoW (BridlewayBR004) near the A412 Denham Way/North Orbital	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible

Viewpoints		Construction		Operation year 1 (2026)			Operation year 15 (2041)	Operation year 60 (2086)
		Winter	Night-time	Winter	Summer	Night-time	summer	summer
o6o.2.oo3	Views south-west from residential properties on Old Uxbridge Road	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible
o62.2.oo1	Views south-west from properties along Hornhill Road and PRow (Footpath FPoo5) at the western edge of Maple Cross	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible

Part 4 Schedule of not significant effects

1 Temporary effects arising during construction

1.1.1 Due to the scale of the construction activities, works would be highly visible in many locations and would have the potential to give rise to significant effects which cannot be mitigated. This is commonplace with construction of major infrastructure projects, but it should be noted that these effects are temporary in nature and relate to the peak construction phase. Effects during other phases of works are likely to be less due to less construction equipment being required at the time and a reduced intensity of construction activity.

1.2 Landscape assessment

1.2.1 Table 4 summarises the assessment for the LCA identified within the study area, which is considered to experience not significant effects (minor or negligible) during construction of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2, CFA Report 7, Section 9.

Table 4: Schedule of not significant landscape effects during construction

Landscape character area	Description of effect
Lower Misbourne South LCA	Construction will involve no loss of characteristic landscape elements within the LCA. The presence of construction activity in the adjacent Chalfont St Peter South and Colne Valley LCA will not impact on the landscape. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the character area, this will result in a negligible effect.

1.3 Visual assessment

1.3.1 Table 5 summarises the assessment for all the representative viewpoints identified within the study area which are considered to experience not significant effects (minor or negligible) during construction of the Proposed Scheme. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2, CFA Report 7, Section 9. The construction assessment has been undertaken during winter, in line with best practice guidance, to ensure a robust assessment. However, in some cases visibility of construction activities may be reduced during summer when vegetation, if present in a view, would be in leaf.

Table 5: Schedule of not significant visual effects during construction

Viewpoint	Description of effect
049.4.001: View north from Western Avenue A437, Ickenham	There will be glimpsed background filtered views of cranes constructing the viaduct (30m high cranes during the 3 year construction period) as it spans the Colne Valley. Dense vegetation within the Colne Valley will screen the majority of the views leaving the taller elements of construction visible. Views of vegetation being removed within the Colne Valley. The medium magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.
053.2.001: Views north from residences on Savay Lane, Denham Green	View looking north from residential properties located along Savay Lane and Savay Close. There will be background filtered views of cranes constructing the viaduct (30m high cranes during the 3 year construction period) as it spans the Colne Valley. Views will be filtered by intervening vegetation resulting in a low magnitude of change. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.
	At night, minimal additional night glow associated with the construction activities will be perceptible although it will not be immediately attributed to the construction of the Proposed Scheme. On the basis of the above the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible therefore there will be a negligible effect at night.
053.3.003: View north from PRoW (Footpath DEN/52) adjacent to Buckinghamshire Golf Course	<p>This viewpoint is representative of views from PRoW (Footpath DEN/52) adjacent to the Buckinghamshire Golf Course. Foreground and middle ground views will remain unaffected during construction, with background filtered views available through intervening vegetation of the pylon diversion works, associated plant and vegetation clearance approximately 1500m in the distance. The magnitude of change is therefore considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.</p>
054.4.002: View south-west from Moorhall Road along the Grand Union Canal	This viewpoint is representative of views available to pedestrians and traffic using Moorhall Road and looking south along the Grand Union Canal. Foreground and middle ground views will remain unaffected by construction activity. There will be long distance background views of the viaduct construction in particular the cranes. Views will be narrow and filtered by intervening canalside vegetation resulting in a low magnitude of change. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.
055.3.002: View east from Tilehouse Lane, PRoW (Footpath U14/1)	<p>This viewpoint is representative of views looking north from the PRoW (Footpath U14/1) along Tilehouse Lane. There will be background view of cranes constructing the viaduct (30m high cranes during the 3 year construction period) as it spans the Colne Valley. Dense woodland will screen lower level views of construction activity. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.</p>

2 Permanent effects arising during operation

2.1 Landscape assessment

2.1.1 Table 6 summarises the assessment for all the LCA identified within the study area, which are considered to experience not significant effects (minor or negligible) during the operation of the Proposed Scheme. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The year 15 and year 60 assessments take into account the further integration of the Proposed Scheme into the landscape following greater maturity of the proposed planting. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2, CFA Report 7, Section 9.

Table 6: Schedule of not significant landscape effects during operation

Landscape character area	Description of effect - operation year 1 (2026)	Description of effect - operation year 15 (2041)	Description of effect - operation year 60 (2086)
Harefield Farmland Valley Slopes LCA	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 60 continuous growth of planting will integrate the National Grid feeder station creating an inconspicuous element within the overall setting. The reestablishment of hedgerows and farmland will integrate the sustainable on site disposal areas. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the character area, will result in negligible effects.
Colne Valley LCA	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	The woodland belts to the north and the east of the LCA isolate the character area from the Proposed Scheme located to the north-east. The addition of the Heathrow Spur to the north of the LCA will form a largely inconspicuous element within the overall LCA. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the character area, will result in minor adverse effects.	By year 60 the proposed planting will have continued to establish and further integrate elements of the Proposed Scheme into the LCA. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the character area will result in negligible effects.
Colne Valley Gravel Pits LCA	The intervening lakeside vegetation to the south and west isolates the character area from the Proposed Scheme. The Proposed Scheme is within the adjacent LCA and will not discernibly alter the setting of this LCA. Therefore the magnitude of change is assessed as being low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the character area, will result in minor adverse effects.	By year 15 the existing intervening lakeside vegetation and the proposed planting will have further isolated the character area from the Proposed Scheme. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the character area, will result in negligible adverse effects.	By year 60 the proposed planting will have been further integrated and look less incongruous with that of the existing woodland vegetation. The Proposed Scheme will be predominantly concealed and therefore remain as a negligible magnitude of change. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the character area, will result in negligible effects.
Maple Cross Slopes South LCA	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the proposed planting will have further established and screen the Proposed Scheme including bridges and portal. The addition of these features will form largely inconspicuous elements within the existing landscape. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the character area, will result in minor adverse effects.	By year 60 the incremental growth of the planting will further reduce the influence of Proposed Scheme within the LCA. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the character area, will result in negligible effects.
Chalfont St Peter South LCA	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	The proposed planting along the Proposed Scheme by year 15 will have established and enable the Proposed Scheme to integrate in to the surrounding landscape. Elements visible above ground such as bridges will be predominantly screened. There will be minor alteration to characteristics of the LCA therefore the magnitude of change is assessed as being low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the character area, will result in minor adverse effects.	The further growth of plant will further reduce the magnitude of change within this LCA to negligible. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the character area, will result in negligible effects.
Lower Misbourne South LCA	The Lower Misbourne South LCA is approximately 1km away from the Proposed Scheme. The Proposed Scheme will not be audible or visible from this LCA. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the character area will result in negligible adverse effects.	By year 15 the magnitude of change will remain as negligible. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the character area, will result in negligible adverse effects.	During year 60 the magnitude of change will remain as negligible. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the character area, will result in negligible effects.

2.2 Visual assessment

2.2.1 Table 7 summarises the assessment for all the representative viewpoints identified within the study area which are considered to experience not significant effects (minor or negligible) during operation of the Proposed Scheme. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The year 15 and year 60 assessments take into account how greater maturity of proposed planting may further screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2, CFA Report 7, Section 9.

Table 7: Schedule of not significant visual effects during operation

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041)	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086)
	Winter	Summer	summer	summer
049.4.001: View north from Western Avenue A437, Ickenham	<p>Floodplain vegetation and the CML embankment within the Colne Valley will screen views of the Proposed Scheme on viaduct. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.</p>	<p>During summer months the existing floodplain vegetation will form a dense visual screen between the A437 and the Proposed Scheme viaduct. The magnitude of change is considered to remain as negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.</p>	<p>During year 15 summer there will be no view of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change is considered to remain as negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.</p>	<p>By year 60 this viewpoint will remain as having no view of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude is considered to remain as negligible; assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor this will result in negligible effects.</p>
049.2.002: Views north from Harvil Road, Ickenham	<p>Garden vegetation, adjacent roadside hedgerows and intermittent trees will filter views across the adjacent re-establishing agricultural fields. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.</p>	<p>During summer, garden vegetation and adjacent roadside hedgerows and intermittent trees will further screen and filter views across the adjacent re-establishing agricultural fields. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.</p>	<p>The re-instated hedgerows and proposed woodland planting will have further established. The Proposed Scheme is not visible from this location.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.</p>	<p>The continued growth of vegetation will have re-established the lost hedgerows that were removed during construction and the depositing of excavated materials.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change is considered to remain as negligible; assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor this will result in negligible effects.</p>
049.6.003: View west from railway bridge on Harvil Road, representative of Uxbridge Skip Hire	<p>The existing roadside vegetation and retained CML vegetation forms a dense visual filter in front of the Proposed Scheme in cutting. There will be filtered views of the Harvil Road diversion and over bridge.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.</p>	<p>During the summer months existing roadside vegetation further filters views of the proposed scheme. The magnitude of change will remain as low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.</p>	<p>By year 15 the proposed planting will screen and further integrate the Proposed Scheme in to the surrounding existing vegetation.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.</p>	<p>The continued growth of vegetation in the foreground and middle ground of the view will have established, in particular vegetation adjoining Newyears Green Covert. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.</p>
049.3.005: View north-west from PRoW (Footpath U50)	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	<p>During year 15 the proposed re-instatement planting required for the construction of the pylons will have established. It will have re-established the golf course fairway vegetation, breaking up the view of the diverted electricity pylons. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.</p>	<p>The continued growth of vegetation in the middle and background will further screen views. There will still be views of the diverted pylons in this location. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.</p>
052.4.001: View south from Harvil Road	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	<p>From Harvil Road there will be filtered views through roadside hedgerows and field boundaries to the southern approach embankment and the start of the viaduct. Proposed planting will have established and further integrate these elements into the landscape. The magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.</p>	<p>The view will not greatly differ from that of year 15. The magnitude of change will remain as low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.</p>

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041)	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086)
	Winter	Summer	summer	summer
052.2.004: Views south-west from Harvil Road, Ickenham	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the continued growth of vegetation in the middle and background will further screen views towards the National Grid feeder station. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.	The continued growth of vegetation will further screen views towards the National Grid feeder station. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects.
053.2.001: Views north from residences on Savay Lane, Denham Green	<p>The field boundary hedgerow and trees on the opposite side of the arable field filters views of the proposed viaduct.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.</p>	<p>During the summer intervening field boundary vegetation and deciduous and coniferous mixed woodland belt of trees in the background will screen views. Views of the viaduct will be screened by the existing Colne Valley woodland.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.</p>	<p>By year 15 the view and impact magnitude will not have changed.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.</p>	<p>By year 60 the view will not have changed greatly and the impact magnitude will not have changed.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.</p>
053.3.003: View north from PRoW (Footpath DEN/52) adjacent to Buckinghamshire Golf Course	<p>This view across the Buckinghamshire Golf Course will be largely unchanged. The magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.</p>	<p>By year 1 summer the Proposed Scheme will not be viewed from this location. This will result in a negligible magnitude of change.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.</p>	<p>The magnitude of change will remain as negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.</p>	<p>The magnitude of change will remain as negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.</p>
054.4.002: View south-west from Moorhall Road along Grand Union Canal	<p>The view along the Grand Union Canal will be largely unchanged. There will be distant background views of cranes associated with the Colne Valley Viaduct and the removal of pylons crossing the Colne Valley.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.</p>	<p>During the summer the Grand Union Canal and adjacent lakeside vegetation will further filter and screen views to construction activity.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.</p>	<p>There will be long distant views of the viaduct in the background of the view. During summer months the view along the canal becomes more narrow by the adjacent tree canopies.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.</p>	<p>By year 60 the view will be largely unchanged, there will be long distant views of the viaduct in the background of the view.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.</p>
054.2.004: Views south from Hillside Road, South Harefield, PRoW (Footpath U34)	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the proposed woodland planting adjoining the existing copses will screen views of the proposed National Grid feeder station. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.	<p>By year 60 the continued growth of the proposed planting will have further integrated with existing copses.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.</p>
054.2.005: Views east from Harvil Road, South Harefield	<p>The view is filtered through hedgerows to the sustainable on site disposal areas which consist of re-profiled agricultural land up to 3m in height in the background.</p> <p>Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.</p>	<p>During the summer, hedgerows along Harvil Road will further screen lower level views of the re-profiled sustainable on site disposal areas.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.</p>	<p>The reinstated hedgerows will have further established re-establishing the field patterns in the background of the view. By year 15 the view and impact magnitude will not have changed.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.</p>	<p>By year 60 the reinstated field hedgerows will have established and mature intermittent trees will be visible in the background of the view. Therefore the impact magnitude will remain unchanged.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.</p>
054.3.006: View north-east from PRoW (Footpath U31)	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	<p>By year there will be middle ground views of the re-established hedgerows connecting with existing field boundaries. Views of the sustainable onsite disposal areas will have re-established as agricultural fields further integrate into the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.</p>	<p>By year 60 there will be middle ground views of mature hedgerows which will have integrated the re-profiled agricultural fields into the existing landscape. The magnitude of change will remain as negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.</p>

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041)	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086)
	Winter	Summer	summer	summer
054.3.007: View north-west from PRow (Footpath U31) near South Harefield	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 there will be middle ground views of established hedgerows integrating with the existing field boundaries. The re-profiled agricultural fields will have re-established further integrating the sustainable on site disposal areas. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.	By year 60 the proposed planting will have further established. The magnitude of change will remain as negligible. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.
055.3.002: View east from Tilehouse Lane, PRow (Footpath DEN/14)	Background vegetation will filter views of the proposed viaduct. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.	During the summer months the dense vegetation on the far side of the pasture field will screen views towards the viaduct. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.	The view and magnitude of change will remain the as negligible. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.	The view and magnitude of change will remain as negligible. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.
055.6.003: View east from Denham Media Park	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the proposed mitigation planting along the River Colne will have further established. This will filter and screen views through to the viaduct. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.	The continued growth of vegetation in the middle and background will further screen views of the viaduct. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.
056.2.002: Views south from St Mary's Road, South Harefield	There will be filtered views from this elevated location across the lake towards the proposed viaduct. There will be noticeable loss of vegetation along the line of viaduct from around the perimeter of the lake and adjacent to the River Colne. There will also be filtered views of the proposed viaduct crossing the lake. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.	During the summer the view will not greatly change but foreground views will be further filtered. Therefore the magnitude of change will remain unchanged. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.	By year 15 the loss of vegetation will be less noticeable as it further establishes and integrates with the existing lakeside vegetation. . There will be filtered views of the viaduct. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.	By year 60 the proposed planting along the Colne River and perimeter of the lake will have fully integrated with the existing vegetation. There will still be views across the lake to the proposed viaduct. Therefore the magnitude of change will remain unchanged. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.
056.2.003: Views south-west from Merle Avenue, South Harefield	From this elevated location there will be a noticeable loss of vegetation on the lakeside and along the River Colne. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.	During the summer months the view will remain largely unchanged. Although foreground views from gardens may become more filtered. Therefore the magnitude of change remains low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.	The continued growth of planting will mitigate the loss of vegetation and integrate the Proposed Scheme into its surroundings. Therefore the magnitude of change will reduce to negligible. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.	The proposed planting will have further established. Therefore the magnitude of change will remain unchanged. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.
056.7.004: Views north-west along the A412 North Orbital Road near Denham Waterski Club	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the proposed planting will have further established screening views of the Proposed Scheme on Viaduct. Therefore the magnitude of impact is considered to be low. The medium magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.	The incremental growth of planting will further screen and integrate the Proposed Scheme. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to reduce to low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041)	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086)
	Winter	Summer	summer	summer
057.4.001: View east from Tilehouse Lane	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the extensive earthworks and associated proposed planting will have fully integrated into the landscape. The proposed planting will have further established by year 15 screening views of the Proposed Scheme in cutting. The planting associated with the Tilehouse lane overbridge will screen views from this location. Therefore the magnitude of impact is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.	<p>The incremental growth of planting will further screen and integrate the Proposed Scheme in cutting and associated Tilehouse Lane overbridge. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to reduce to negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.</p>
057.3.002: View east from Old Shire Lane, PRoW (Bridleway DEN/2/1)	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the extensive earthworks will have fully integrated into the landscape. The proposed planting will have further established by year 15 screening views of the Proposed Scheme in cutting. The planting associated with Tilehouse Lane overbridge will screen views as it spans the Proposed Scheme in cutting. Therefore the magnitude of impact is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.	<p>The further growth of the proposed planting will screen and integrate the Proposed Scheme in cutting and the associated Tilehouse Lane overbridge. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to reduce to negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.</p>
057.2.003: Views north-east from residential properties and Denham Grove (De Vere Hotel) off Tilehouse Lane	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the proposed planting will have further established re-establishing the loss of vegetation during the construction of the Heathrow Spur. Therefore the magnitude of impact is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.	<p>The incremental growth of the proposed planting will further establish the proposed planting integrating it with the surrounding vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to reduce to negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.</p>
058.2.001: Views south from Broadwater Sailing Club and residential properties	The Grand Union Canal and lakeside vegetation filters views towards the viaduct and associated cleared River Colne and lakeside vegetation. Therefore the background view is assessed as being low magnitude of change. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.	During the summer the vegetation in leaf will further filter and screen views. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.	<p>The continued growth of reinstatement planting adjacent to the River Colne and the viaduct will have further established.</p> <p>Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to remain as negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.</p>	<p>By year 60 proposed planting will have integrated with existing lakeside vegetation.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.</p>
058.2.003: Views south from residential properties of Park Lane	During year 1 winter there will be glimpsed and filtered background views through garden and field boundary vegetation towards the proposed viaduct and route in cutting. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.	During the summer there will be foreground filtered and screened views through garden and Colne Valley vegetation towards the viaduct and scheme in cutting in the middle and background of the view. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.	<p>By year 15 the proposed reinstatement planting within the Colne Valley will have further established filling previously noticeable gaps in lakeside vegetation. The proposed planting along the Proposed Scheme in cutting close to the M25 will have further established screening views. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.</p>	<p>During year 60 the proposed planting will have further established. Therefore the magnitude of change will remain as negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.</p>

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041)	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086)
	Winter	Summer	summer	summer
058.3.004: View south-west from Public Open Space, Mount Pleasant	Glimpsed and filtered background views through garden and field boundary vegetation towards the proposed viaduct and route in cutting. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.	Within the Colne Valley lakeside vegetation during the summer becomes more dense screening sections of the viaduct. The remainder of the view will remain largely unchanged. Therefore the magnitude of change will remain as low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.	By year 15 the proposed planting alongside lakeside boundaries and screen planting along the route in cutting will have further established. Therefore the magnitude of change will reduce to negligible. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.	The incremental growth by year 60 will have further established integrating the Proposed Scheme into the surrounding landscape. The magnitude of change will remain as negligible. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.
058.2.005: Views south-west from Old Orchard Pub, Harefield The view of the Proposed Scheme in the winter of year 1 of operation is illustrated on the photomontage shown in Figure LV-01-031 (Volume 2, CFA7 Map Book). The view of the Proposed Scheme in the winter of year 1 of operation is illustrated on the photomontage shown in Figure LV-01-227 (Volume 2, CFA7 Map Book).	Filtered views through garden and field boundary vegetation towards the proposed viaduct and associated high speed train. Toward the M25 in the distance there will be filtered views of the Proposed Scheme in cutting and the not yet established associated planting and earthworks. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.	During the summer although the Colne Valley vegetation becomes denser the view is largely unchanged. Therefore the magnitude of change remains as low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.	By year 15 the proposed planting along the cutting will have established screening views. The view of the viaduct will be largely unchanged. Therefore the magnitude of change will remain as low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.	The Proposed Scheme in cutting crossing the agricultural field adjacent to the M25 will have further established. Other than this the viaduct will still be visible and the view will remain mainly unchanged. Therefore the magnitude of change remain as low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.
058.2.006: Views west from residential properties along Denham Way/North Orbital Road	The rising landform and field hedgerows will restrict views of the route in cutting and the associate ground re-profiling will assist further. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.	The intervening field hedgerows and trees will further filter and screen views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore the magnitude of change will reduce to negligible. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.	The proposed planting will have further established, therefore the magnitude of change will remain as negligible. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.	By year 60 other than the proposed planting become more mature the view will remain largely unchanged. Therefore the magnitude of change will remain as negligible. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.
059.3.002: Views east and north from the Old Shire Lane, Circular Walk and PRoW (Bridleway DEN/2/1)	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the proposed planting along the cutting and West Hyde auto-transformer station will have established screening views. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.	By year 60 the mitigation planting will have established integrating Proposed Scheme in cutting and screening views. Therefore the magnitude of change will reduce to low. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.
059.3.003: View north from the Old Shire Lane, Circular Walk and PRoW (Bridleway DEN/2/1)	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the propose planting will further screen views of the tunnel portal and associated West Hyde auto-transformer station. The magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.	During year 60 the further growth will screen views of the tunnel portal and other elements of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change will reduce to negligible. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.
060.2.001: Views south from residential properties on Chalfont Lane	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the proposed planting will have further screened views of the proposed route in cutting and Chalfonts Lane and the proposed Tilehouse Lane overbridges. Therefore the magnitude of change will be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.	The continued growth of vegetation in the middle and background will screen views. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041)	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086)
	Winter	Summer	summer	summer
o6o.3.002: View west from PRoW (Bridleway BRoo4) near the A412 Denham Way/North Orbital	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 planting along Denham Way and adjacent to the Proposed Scheme in cutting and Tilehouse Lane overbridge will be further screened. Therefore the magnitude of change will reduce to low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.	By year 60 the continued growth will screen the Proposed Scheme from this location. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.
o6o.2.003: Views south-west from residential properties on Old Uxbridge Road	Although proposed planting will not yet established existing vegetation along Old Uxbridge Road and Denham Way will filter views of the Proposed Scheme in the background. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.	During year 1 summer, existing vegetation along Old Uxbridge Road and Denham Way will further filter views towards the Proposed Scheme. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.	Proposed planting along Denham Way will further filter views across the rising agricultural land to the route in cutting. There will be changes in the background of the view. Therefore the magnitude of change will be negligible. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.	The continued growth by year 60 will further screen views. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to negligible. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.
o62.2.001: Views south-west from properties along Hornhill Road and PRoW (Footpath FPoo5) at the western edge of Maple Cross	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Filtered views across agricultural fields towards route in cutting. The further growth of the proposed planting will screen views of the tunnel portal and further filter views of access road and West Hyde auto-transformer station. The magnitude of change is assessed as being low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects.	The continued growth and establishment of planting will screen views and integrate the Proposed Scheme in to the landscape. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.

Part 5 References

Hertfordshire County Council (2001), *Hertfordshire Landscape Character Assessment*

Land Use Consultants (2011), *South Buckinghamshire District Council Landscape Character Assessment*

Natural England (2012), *National Character Area 115: Thames Valley*

Natural England (2011), *London’s Natural Signature, The London Landscape Framework*